

# LURKING PLACE OF SUBS KNOWN

### Allies Had Accurate Knowledge of Whereabouts.

## KEPT TAB ON EVERY BOAT

When American Destroyers Started Out to Convey Merchant Ships and Transports They Knew Just Where to Look for Enemy U-Boats—Destroyer Crews Have Earned the Rest They Are Now Getting.

When American destroyers during the last 18 months of the war steamed out of Queenstown to convey merchant ships and transports through the submarine-infested area of the North Atlantic, they went with accurate information of the whereabouts of the enemy U-boats as supplied by the British admiralty.

As a destroyer flotilla moved out to sea the commodore would be bending over his maps with his navigators. On the maps were little rings, sometimes many and sometimes only a few, each denoting where a German submarine was known to be. The maps also had a cross mark showing where the flotilla was to meet the convoy.

"How do you know a submarine is about in that locality?" a destroyer captain was asked as he examined his maps.

"Well, we know, and pretty definitely," came the reply with a smile. "The U-boat 76 is about here (pointing to a ring). She has been here three days operating within a radius of about 30 miles and will return to her base in four more days if some of us don't get her."

### Numbers Also Are Known.

"We don't know exactly what vessel this one is over here (pointing to another ring), but we think it is the U-69. She's going to her base tomorrow."

The captain pointed out other rings and he had accounted for all on his maps.

This knowledge of the whereabouts of the lurking enemy was not unusual, so accurate was the information concerning the submarines obtained by the allied naval authorities. Something was known of every submarine operating in the waters about the British Isles. But knowing where a submarine might be and sinking it were two different operations. On the wide expanse of water the submarine might change its plans or act against direct orders.

All this added to the excitement of the chase as the destroyers plowed through the sea toward the cross mark. The flotilla would go plunging and rolling along until it sighted the ships it was to convey.

### Cheers Give Greeting.

The meeting place reached, the crews of the destroyers would answer the shouts and cheers of those aboard the convoy and then would turn smartly to the task at hand, that of protecting the larger vessels from the piratical lurkers within the circles on the maps.

The crews of the American destroyers operated from Queenstown through the entire zone, which had witnessed most of the U-boat crimes against unarmed passenger and merchant vessels. They knew how deadly the submarines were. All this was an incentive to hard work and the destroyer crews have well earned the rest they are getting now after 18 months of activity and during that time have gained the admiration of all naval men.

The Americans are idle now. No longer do the commanders study maps and worry over rings and cross marks. The Hun has gone and the Americans are enjoying their relaxation to the full.

## COURT GIVES BOY FARM

### Ohioan Must Surrender Land After Living on It 29 Years.

After living 29 years on a farm now valued at \$20,000, Adam Lackey, Monroe township, Allen county, Ohio, is today landless. The Ohio supreme court has held that the land belongs to Fremont Downing, aged six, of St. Mary's. Lackey must not only surrender the land, but he must pay the boy rent for the 29 years and account for all of the profits. The court holds that the land was sold to Lackey in violation of the will of William Downing, providing that the land should always remain in the Downing family.

### Catch Man-Eating Shark.

While net fishing in the bay at Egg Harbor, N. J., Charles Caville and C. C. Adams of Lower Bank landed a man-eating shark measuring nine feet and weighing more than 400 pounds. A battle followed and the fish demolished the nets before it was killed with an ax.

### She's Corn Husker 'Champ.'

Plymouth County, Ia., claims the champion woman corn husker in the person of Miss Frances Popma of Danville. Miss Popma shucks 75 bushels per day very easily, and receives the same wages as the men, 8 cents per bushel.

Our classified ads bring results.

# REVIEW OF YEAR THAT BROUGHT PEACE TO WORLD AFTER FOUR YEARS OF WAR

### Germany and Her Allies Are Crushed and Forced to Accept Such Terms as Winners Dictate—United States Supplies Power That Turns Tide—President Wilson Joins Other Democratic Rulers of World in Great Peace Congress at Versailles—Old Nations Crumble and New Ones Are Formed—Russia Torn by Disorders.

(Continued from yesterday)

## DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Practically every phase of American life felt the dominating influence of war throughout the year 1918.

In the field of national legislation woman's suffrage and nation-wide prohibition were urged as war measures. The woman's suffrage amendment was defeated in the senate October 1, after having passed the house. A nation-wide prohibition measure, to become effective June 30, 1919, was enacted by congress and approved by the president November 22. On September 6 President Wilson had ordered the manufacture of malt liquor stopped on December 1, as a food-conservation measure.

The government, early in the year, began to tighten its control over industry and business for the purpose of furthering war efforts and protecting the public. On January 16, to relieve a serious coal shortage which threatened to delay the shipment of war supplies to France, Fuel Administrator Garfield ordered a general shutdown of industry and business in all states east of the Mississippi river for a period of five days and ten succeeding Mondays. On February 13 the order for heatless Mondays was rescinded.

Congress increased the safeguards thrown about war industries by passing the "sabotage" bill, carrying penalties of \$10,000 fine and 30 years' imprisonment for destruction of war materials or interference with war industries. President Wilson signed this measure on April 20. The government also prosecuted vigorously many persons accused of violation of the espionage act. On August 17, 100 members of the I. W. W. were convicted of disloyalty in the federal court at Chicago, after a trial lasting several months.

Government control of the railroads was followed during this year by government control of all telegraph and telephone lines. Congress on July 13 authorized the president to take control of the wires and the government assumed control on July 31. On November 17, the government also took control of all Atlantic cable lines.

The first general election since the United States entered the war was held on November 5. The Republicans won both houses of congress, the senate by a majority of two and the house by a margin of more than forty.

During September, October and November the entire country was swept by a serious epidemic of Spanish influenza. Thousands of soldiers in the army camps and other thousands of civilians succumbed thereto and to pneumonia.

The country was surprised on November 22 by the resignation of William G. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury and director general of the railroads. Representative Carter Glass of Virginia was named to succeed Mr. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury December 5.

On November 28 Governor Stephens of California commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted in connection with the death of ten persons from a bomb explosion in San Francisco during a preparedness parade July 22, 1916.

Plan for making the United States navy second to that of no other country for 1925 were disclosed to congress by Rear Admiral Badger, chairman of the executive committee of the general board of the navy December 12.

## FOREIGN

The map of Europe was being remade as the year 1918 came to a close. The Czech-Slovak republic was already in existence before the close of the war, having been recognized as an independent belligerent government by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, but the coming of peace saw the formal establishment of this new government at Prague. The end of the war also practically assured the rising of a great new Poland, made up of most, if not all, of the territory divided up years ago among Germany, Austria and Russia. Finland threw off the shackles placed upon her by Russia and out of the turmoil of civil war emerged as a free and independent nation. The peoples of other smaller subject states asserted their independence.

Civil war continued to threaten the new republic of China throughout the year. Hsu Shih Chang was elected president of the republic on September 6 and during the next few months reports indicated a possibility of agreement being reached between northern and southern sections of the country.

Peru and Chile were reported on the brink of war during the closing weeks of the year. The trouble between these countries was an outgrowth of

the nitrate war of years ago in which Chile won Taos and Arica. Dr. Sidonia Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed at Lisbon, December 15. The assassin was killed by the crowd that witnessed the crime. Two days later Admiral Canto Y. Castro was elected president of Portugal. On December 16 the Finnish diet elected General Mannerheim regent of Finland.

## LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Labor unrest, resulting in many strikes, threatened to seriously hamper the government's war preparations early in the year but through a spirit of co-operation shown by both labor and capital the danger was averted and there was little labor trouble during the greater part of the year.

During the early days of the year disaffection appeared among the workers in the shipyards and by February 12 the situation had assumed a serious aspect with strikes in effect in five yards. By February 16 the strike had spread still further in spite of an advance in wages announced by the labor adjustment board.

On February 17, President Wilson, in a letter to William L. Hutchison, head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, concerning the ship carpenters' strike, denied the right of labor to strike at that critical juncture. "Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?" the president asked. The workmen responded to the president's appeal and the strike was declared off. At the same time Secretary of Labor Wilson announced the personnel of a national board of labor, to be composed of representatives of both labor and capital. On February 24 this board opened a conference for the purpose of establishing a basis for the settlement of disputes during the war. Former President William H. Taft, chosen by the employers, and Frank P. Walsh, selected by the labor organizations, alternated as chairman. This conference, on March 29, reached an agreement providing that all labor disputes arising during the war should be submitted to a board of mediation. This agreement was adhered to by both employers and employees and comparatively few strikes occurred during the remainder of the year.

On May 1 the Savannah liner City of Athens was sunk in a collision with a French cruiser off the Delaware coast and 63 lives were lost. On May 18 nearly a hundred persons were killed by explosions in the Aetna Chemical plant near Pittsburgh, Pa. Sixty-three persons, including well-known circus performers, perished when a circus train was wrecked at Gary, Ind., June 22. Fifty persons were killed by the collapse of a building at Sioux City, Ia., June 29.

## DISASTERS

Fires, railroad accidents and explosions took a heavy toll of human life on land during the year 1918 while the elements combined with the torpedoes of the German U-boats to send thousands of innocent persons, including women and children, to their death at sea.

Fifty-two children met death in a fire which destroyed a convent at Montreal, Canada, February 14. February 24 the liner Florizel, bound from St. Johns, N. F., to New York, was wrecked by a blizzard near Cape Race and 62 lives were lost.

Seventy inmates of an insane asylum at Norman, Okla., were killed in a fire which destroyed that institution April 13.

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A small factory explosion in England killed 50 persons July 1 and on the following day an explosion in a munitions plant near Syracuse, N. Y., killed 16. Eighty-five merry-makers perished when an excursion boat sank in the Illinois river July 5. A hundred persons were killed in a collision between two trains near Nashville, Tenn., July 9.

A tornado swept a part of Minnesota August 21, killing 50 persons at Tyler and Connors.

On October 6 the United States transport Otranto was sunk in collision off the Irish coast and 450 persons lost their lives. Four hundred were lost when the British mail boat Leinster was torpedoed and sunk October 10.

A series of terrific explosions in a shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., on October 3 killed 94 persons and destroyed a vast amount of property. A severe earthquake which caused the death of 150 persons was reported in Porto Rico October 11. Great forest fires raged in northeastern Minnesota during October. Many towns were destroyed and about 1,000 lives were lost. On October 25 the steamship Princess Sophia was wrecked on the Alaskan coast and 343 were lost.

Ninety-eight persons were killed November 1 in a wreck on the Brooklyn

Rapid Transit lines. On November 21, about 1,500 persons were reported killed by the explosion of German munition trains en route from Belgium to Germany.

One of the most unusual cases in maritime history was that of the United States navy collier Cyclops, which disappeared at sea while bound from the West Indies to an American Atlantic port. Announcement was made April 14 that the boat, with 298 persons on board, was a month overdue. Not a single trace of the boat or its passengers and crew was ever found, and the fate of the vessel is a complete mystery.

## NECROLOGY

Death took a heavy toll among men and women prominent in public life during the year 1918. The list includes the following:

January 13, United States Senator James H. Brady of Idaho; January 14, Maj. A. P. Gardner, former congressman from Massachusetts, who resigned to enter the army; January 30, United States Senator William Hughes of New Jersey.

February 2, John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion, at West Abington, Mass.; February 10, Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey; February 14, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British ambassador to America.

March 6, John Redmond, Irish nationalist leader, at London; March 9, George von L. Meyer, former cabinet member and diplomat, at Boston.

April 12, United States Senator R. F. Broussard of Louisiana; April 14, United States Senator William Joel Stone of Missouri.

May 14, James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, at Paris.

June 3, Ramon M. Valdez, president of Panama; June 4, Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice president, at Indianapolis.

July 3, Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey; Viscount Rhonda, British food controller, and United States Senator Benjamin E. Tillman of South Carolina; July 27, Gustav Kobbe, American author and critic.

August 8, Max Rosenthal, famous artist, at Philadelphia; August 12, Anna Held, famous actress, at New York; August 17, United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire; August 28, United States Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky.

September 17, Cardinal John M. Farley, archbishop of New York; September 25, John Ireland, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul.

October 25, Charles Lecocq, French composer.

November 4, Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of famous financier, at New York; Dr. Andrew White, noted educator and diplomat; November 8, Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher; November 15, Gen. H. C. King, soldier and author, in New York; November 19, Dr. C. R. Van Hise, president of University of Wisconsin; Joseph F. Smith, president of Mormon church.

December 2, Edmond Rostand, famous French playwright and poet. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure, Newhall & Syndicate.)

## The True Artist.

The artist is always a child in freshness of feeling; in unworried delight in the things which do not add to one's estate, but which make for inward joy and peace, and that easy possession of the world which brings the sense of freedom, the right to be happy, and the faith that life is greater than its works, and a man more important than his toil. A race, like an individual, must get this consciousness of possession before the work of the day becomes imperative and absorbing. —Hamilton W. Mable.

## Daily Health Talks

### A WORD ABOUT THE KIDNEYS

BY DOCTOR WATSON.

People are easily frightened when they think something is the matter with their lungs or heart, and well they may be; but few people understand the dangers of diseased kidneys. These organs have a duty of vital importance to perform, and if they are diseased, there is no telling how or where the symptoms may appear. The kidneys are filters, and when they are healthy they remove the poisons from the blood and purify it. When the kidneys are diseased, the poisons are spread everywhere, and one of these poisons is uric acid. The uric acid is carried all through the system and deposited in various places, in the form of urate salts—in the feet, ankles, wrists and back—often forming bags under the eyes. Sometimes the resulting trouble is called rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and backache. Finally, come stones in the bladder, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in recent years, discovered that a certain combination of remedies would dissolve uric acid (urate salts) in the system. He found this combination to be harmless, so that he made it up in tablets, of double strength, and called them Anuric Tablets. They dissolve uric acid in the human system as hot coffee dissolves sugar. If you have uric acid troubles, don't delay in taking Anuric Tablets, which can be secured in the drug stores. You can write Dr. Pierce, and he will tell you what to eat and how to live so that more uric acid will not form in your system. Dr. Pierce will not charge for this advice.

# Classified Advertising

## FOR SALE

WOOD—Laurel, oak, fir and pine and dry pine at \$2.75 per tier delivered. R. Timmons, phone 533-J. 51f

FOR SALE—Boiler and engine, about 25 horse power. A bargain. Phone 356-R. 61

FOR SALE—1916 Ford car at a bargain. Inquire 608 South 8th Street. 58

## TO RENT

FOR RENT—Partly furnished cottage at 321 Rogue River Avenue; three rooms and sleeping porch, good well and one-half acre of land, barn; \$5.00 per month. Key at 402 Rogue River Ave. 07f

FOR RENT OR SALE—Our residences at 801 and 811, North 6th St., eight and ten dollars a month. Will sell either or both. Make me an offer. John Summers, Lebanon, Oregon. 40f

FOR RENT—Nine room furnished house. Modern improvements. Inquire 701 H street. 61

FOR RENT—Partly furnished modern cottage at 724 North Sixth street. Key 718 North Sixth. Price, \$8 per month. 57f

## MISCELLANEOUS

JITNEY SERVICE—Any where, any time. Phone Mocha Cafe 181-R. Gite J. Knaps. Residence 123-V.

MEDFORD business College, now open. Stenography and related subjects; classes under personal supervision of F. Roy Davis, official court reporter. 60

WE REPAIR cars, mag's, coils, generators, starters, batteries, ignition systems. Satisfaction guaranteed. Steiger Garage, 211 North Sixth street. 36f

HAVE YOUR tires repaired at the Maxwell garage. Get work that holds any kind of an injury on any sized tire taken care of. 70

E. L. GALBRAITH, insurance, rentals, acreage, building and loans; snaps in city property. 609 G St. Launer's old location. 68

FURS, FURS, FURS—We buy furs, hides, wool, old autos for wrecking, and all kinds of junk. Grants Pass Junk Co., 403 South Sixth street, phone 21. 72

REPARTEE THAT HAD STING

Barber Made Some Little Mistake When He Started to "Kid" the Youngster in Khaki.

It was all the barber's fault. He had no business kidding the young boy. Goodness knows, the man in uniform never said anything to the barber before. This was the way it was:

The young soldier was a frequent visitor at the barber shop on the avenue. He didn't have so much of a beard, but yet it demanded shaving once in a while. The barber had noticed that the boy only came in on Saturday evenings.

So he said: "Say, son, how's it come you step in here only on Saturday nights? Don't you need a shave often; can't you get leave, or won't you pay union prices?"

The boy blushed. "I get the leave all right, and Uncle Sam pays me about as often as any boss barber, but you see, I shave myself once a week, and let you shave me once a week, too."

"So you're just on semi-friendly terms with the safety, eh?" urged the barber.

"Oh, I wouldn't say that," replied the soldier. "You see, I have two girls in this town. One I see every Wednesday. Then I shave myself. The other I see every Saturday. Then I pay you the fifteen cents. Mary likes the movie soldier type, clean-cut, clean-shaven, handsome fellow. I see her on Wednesdays. Ruth thinks she cares for the bloody, scratched-up son of a battle. I see her on Saturdays. Now you understand?"

"Maybe," laughed the barber, as he sharpened his never-ready razor. "You'll give Mary my regards tonight?"

"Mary!" said the soldier. "Mary! Bless you, man, did you think I was going to see Mary! Nope, I see Ruth every Saturday night."—Indianapolis News.

Broaden Your Mind.

Brush the cobwebs out of your mind. Rid yourself of the rubbish of prejudice and prepossession. No longer be content with surface thinking, which is not thinking at all. Form the habit of looking at everything from more than one point of view. Balance, weigh, test, observe, analyze, meditate. Thus alone can you gain opinions that are really your own and really well based. Thus alone can you grow in success-winning power of mind.—Exchange.

Snakes in the Ocean.

It is not generally known that there are snakes in the ocean. There are numerous varieties of small snakes that live in all oceans; then there are the eels, of course, which go from the salt water to the fresh. In the waters around southern Asia there lives the banded sea snake, which has stripes around its body and broad tail, and can swim with great speed.—Christian Science Monitor.

Cause for Thanks.

"I met a real optimist the other day," said the war hospital surgeon, "a fellow to whom I certainly doff my hat. He had lost a leg and when they picked him up the first thing he said was: 'Thank God it was the leg with the rheumatism!'"

## TO EXCHANGE

WILD TRADE—Five or 10 acres in pears, 9 years old, adjoining city of Grants Pass, for property in or near Portland, Ore. Inquire of P. H. Geiger, 912 North Tenth street, Boise, Idaho. 74

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